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(57) Abstract

The invention provides isolated DNA molecules encoding the human, mouse and rat NPY-Y5 receptors. These isolated DNA molecules can be used to express the NPY-Y5 receptors in cells which can then be used to screen compounds for NPY agonist and antagonist activity.

human Y5	1	MOLEKLEDEYVYNKTLA	14
rat Y5	1	MEFIKLEDEETAKYFY	14
mouse Y5	1	MEYKLEDEETENKTY	14
human Y5	15	TEENHTAATIN	17
rat Y5	15	TEENHTAATIN	17
mouse Y5	15	TEENHTAATIN	17
human Y5	46	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	81
rat Y5	46	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	81
mouse Y5	46	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	81
human Y5	82	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	115
rat Y5	82	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	115
mouse Y5	103	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	126
human Y5	116	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	149
rat Y5	116	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	149
mouse Y5	137	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	170
human Y5	160	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	193
rat Y5	160	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	193
mouse Y5	171	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	204
human Y5	184	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	217
rat Y5	184	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	217
mouse Y5	208	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	236
human Y5	218	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	251
rat Y5	218	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	251
mouse Y5	238	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	272
human Y5	262	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	286
rat Y5	262	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	286
mouse Y5	273	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	300
human Y5	286	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	319
rat Y5	286	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	319
mouse Y5	307	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	338
human Y5	330	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	363
rat Y5	319	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	362
mouse Y5	310	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	373
human Y5	364	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	387
rat Y5	353	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	384
mouse Y5	374	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	407
human Y5	387	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	421
rat Y5	367	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	421
mouse Y5	406	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	438
human Y5	422	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	445
rat Y5	421	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	445
mouse Y5	455	WYFAVDEPACGACGTCG	478

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NEUROPEPTIDE Y-Y5 RECEPTOR

The present invention relates to isolated DNA molecules which encode the neuropeptide Y-Y5 receptor. In addition the present invention relates to the use of these molecules in the production of the neuropeptide Y-Y5 receptor using recombinant technology and to methods of screening and testing compounds for neuropeptide Y (NPY) agonist or antagonist activity.

In developed affluent countries the prevalence of obesity is alarming and it is now a massive contribution to morbidity and mortality in addition to being socially disadvantageous. Fat deposition in the abdominal area is a particular problem in relation to risk of Type II diabetes and cardiovascular disease. However, until recently, the molecular mechanisms controlling appetite, energy expenditure and adiposity have been surprisingly ill-understood.

Obesity has well-known associations with non-insulin-dependent diabetes (NIDDM), hypertension, dyslipidaemia and coronary heart disease, as well as less obvious links with diseases such as osteoarthritis and various malignancies; it also causes considerable problems through reduced mobility and decreased quality of life. Seven forms of rodent obesities, determined by single gene mutations, have been identified: yellow [*Ay*], adipose [*Ad*], diabetes [*db*], fat [*fat*], tubby [*tub*] and obese [*ob*] in the mouse and fatty [*fa*] in the rat. The obese phenotypes caused by these mutations differ in their age of onset, severity and the degree of insulin resistance. Similar phenotypes can also be seen in obese humans. Recently the molecular bases for some of these mutations has been elucidated. Of these the [*ob*] gene product "leptin" has created the most interest. However, many other factors are also involved in regulating energy balance and body fat distribution. Four factors appear most likely to have an important role: these are neuropeptide Y (NPY), corticotropin releasing factor (CRF)/ACTH/glucocorticoids, insulin and galanin. In particular, NPY and its receptors play an important role in the regulation of appetite and in a related manner, obesity.

Neuropeptide Y (NPY) forms a family (called the pancreatic polypeptide family) together with pancreatic polypeptide (PP) and peptide YY(PYY), which all consist of 36 amino acids and possess a common tertiary

structure. Neuropeptide Y (NPY) receptors, members of the G protein-coupled receptor superfamily, are activated by one of the most abundant peptides in the mammalian nervous system and subsequently influence a diverse range of important physiological parameters, including effects on psychomotor activity, central endocrine secretion, anxiety, reproduction, vasoactive effects on the cardiovascular system and most importantly, potent effects on appetite. A number of neuropeptides and classical neurotransmitters, including noradrenaline and serotonin, modulate ingestive behaviours. However, NPY stands out from the many neurotransmitters with experimental effects on food intake in being able to induce obesity. Injections of NPY into the paraventricular nucleus (PVN), have been shown to increase, in a dose dependent manner, feeding and drinking behaviour in the rat. A single injection of NPY can increase food intake several-fold for several hours and is effective even during the light phase when rats usually eat little, and in animals that have already eaten to satiety. Consequently, NPY peptides are certainly among the most potent orexygenic substances known in either food deprived or satiated animals. Repeated NPY injections into the PVN result in a massive and persistent feeding response and the rats ultimately develop obesity, with a true increase in body fat content. The importance of NPY as a mediator of appetite/obesity regulation is further enhanced by the very recent report that the obese gene product leptin inhibits NPY synthesis and release.

Injections of NPY into the paraventricular nucleus cause a prompt and robust increase in plasma ACTH levels and there is clear evidence that NPY-induced ACTH secretion is mediated by corticotropin releasing factor (CRF). However, its mode of action as well as its interaction with CRF within the brain is largely unknown, as are its interrelationships with other hormones, such as insulin. Nevertheless an agent which increases appetite and raises glucocorticoid levels might be important in generating central obesity.

Specific agonists and antagonists of NPY are therefore likely to be of substantial benefit for therapy of a wide range of clinical disorders. As NPY possess a compact tertiary structure and different parts of the molecule are required for interaction with different subtypes of the receptor, the logical developments of both agonists and antagonists is critically dependent upon the availability and knowledge of specific receptor structure.

It is presently known that NPY binds specifically to at least five receptors; Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4 and Y1-like (or "atypical Y1"). While it has been demonstrated that NPY receptors couple to the adenylate cyclase second messenger system, it remains probable that additional NPY receptor subtypes exist since there is evidence that phosphatidylinositol turnover, cations, and arachidonic acid may also function as second messengers for NPY.

Since NPY agonists and antagonists may have commercial value as, for example, potential anti-hypertensive agents, cardiovascular drugs, neuronal growth factors, anti-psychotics, anti-obesity and anti-diabetic agents, the ability to produce NPY receptors by recombinant DNA technology would be advantageous. To this end, DNA molecules encoding Y1, Y2, Y3 and Y4 have previously been isolated.

The present inventors have now isolated novel DNA molecules encoding the human, mouse and rat Y1-like (hereinafter referred to as NPY-Y5) receptors. Similar DNA molecules encoding human and rat NPY-Y5 have been described in International (PCT) Patent Specification No. WO 96/16542, however, these encode receptors with, in the case of the human NPY-Y5, an additional 10 N-terminus amino acids, and, in the case of the rat NPY-Y5, an additional 11 N-terminus amino acids. Through analysis of several cDNA clones and RT-PCR using specific primers for intron and exon sequences, the present inventors have confirmed that the human, mouse and rat NPY-Y5 receptor does not include these additional 10/11 amino acids. The DNA molecules described in WO 96/16542 may thus exhibit lower expression rates over those of the present invention. In addition, the receptors encoded by the DNA molecules described in WO 96/16542, may show lower and possibly altered activity.

Thus, in a first aspect, the present invention provides an isolated DNA molecule encoding an NPY-Y5 receptor having about 445 amino acids or a functionally equivalent fragment thereof.

Preferably, the isolated DNA molecule encodes an human, mouse or rat NPY-Y5 receptor.

Most preferably, the isolated DNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence substantially corresponding or, at least, >80% (more preferably, >95%) homologous to that shown:

(i) at nucleotides 6291 to 7625 of Figure 1.

- (ii) at nucleotides 63 to 1397 of Figure 2,
- (iii) at nucleotides 115 to 1449 of Figure 3, or
- (iv) at nucleotides 73 to 1470 of Figure 4.

The isolated DNA molecule may be incorporated into plasmids or expression vectors, which may then be introduced into suitable bacterial, yeast and mammalian host cells. Such host cells may be used to express the NPY-Y5 receptor encoded by the isolated DNA molecule.

Accordingly, in a second aspect, the present invention provides a mammalian, yeast or bacterial host cell transformed with the DNA molecule of the first aspect.

In a third aspect, the present invention provides a method of producing NPY-Y5 receptors comprising culturing the host cell of the second aspect under conditions enabling the expression of the DNA molecule and optionally recovering the NPY-Y5 receptor.

Preferably, the host cell is mammalian or bacterial. Where the cell is mammalian, it is presently preferred that it be a Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell, human embryonic kidney 293 cell or insect Sf9 cells.

In a preferred embodiment, the NPY-Y5 receptor is expressed onto the surface of the host cell.

The DNA molecules of the present invention represent a NPY receptor which may be of interest both clinically and commercially as it is expressed in many regions of the body and NPY affects a wide number of systems.

By using the nucleic acid molecules of the present invention it is possible to obtain neuro peptide Y-Y5 receptor protein in a substantially pure form.

Accordingly, in a fourth aspect, the present invention provides NPY-Y5 receptor in a substantially pure form.

Preferably, the purified NPY-Y5 has an amino acid sequence substantially corresponding to any one of the amino acid sequences shown in Figure 5.

In a fifth aspect, the present invention provides an antibody capable of specifically binding to an NPY-Y5 receptor.

In a sixth aspect, the present invention provides a non-human animal transformed with a DNA molecule according to the first aspect of the present invention.

In a seventh aspect, the present invention provides a method for detecting agonist or antagonist agents of NPY-Y5 receptor, comprising contacting a NPY-Y5 receptor or a cell transfected with and expressing the DNA molecule of the first aspect with a test agent under conditions enabling the activation of a NPY-Y5 receptor, and detecting an increase or decrease in NPY-Y5 receptor activity.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a nucleic acid probe comprising a nucleotide sequence of 10 or more nucleotides capable of specifically hybridising to a unique sequence within the DNA molecule of the first aspect.

In a still further aspect, the present invention provides an antisense nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence capable of specifically hybridising to an mRNA molecule which encodes NPY-Y5 receptor so as to prevent translation of the mRNA molecule. Such antisense nucleic acid molecules may include a ribozyme region to catalytically inactivate mRNA to which it is hybridised.

The term "substantially corresponding" as used herein in relation to the nucleotide sequences shown in Figures 1 and 2 is intended to encompass minor variations in the nucleotide sequence which due to degeneracy in the DNA code do not result in a change in the encoded protein. Further, this term is intended to encompass other minor variations in the sequence which may be required to enhance expression in a particular system but in which the variations do not result in a decrease in biological activity of the encoded protein.

The term "substantially corresponding" as used herein in relation to amino acid sequences is intended to encompass minor variations in the amino acid sequences which do not result in a decrease in biological activity of the NPY-Y5 receptor. These variations may include conservative amino acid substitutions. The substitutions envisaged are:-

G, A, V, I, L, M; D, E; N, Q; S, T; K, R, H; F, Y, W, H; and P, N α -alkalamino acids.

The invention is hereinafter described by way of the following non-limiting example and further, with reference to the accompanying figures.

Brief description of the Figures:

5 Figure 1 provides the nucleotide sequence of a genomic DNA molecule encoding the human NPY-Y5 receptor and includes the predicted amino acid sequence.

Figure 2 provides the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA encoding the human NPY-Y5 receptor and includes the predicted amino acid sequence.

10 Figure 3 provides the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA encoding the rat NPY-Y5 receptor and includes the predicted amino acid sequence.

Figure 4 provides the nucleotide sequence of a genomic DNA encoding the mouse NPY-Y5 receptor and includes the predicted amino acid sequence.

15 Figure 5 shows the degree of identity between the predicted amino acid sequence of the human, mouse and rat NPY-Y5 receptor proteins.

20 Figure 6a-f provide graphical results of binding assays conducted with CHO cells expressing NPY-Y5, Y5 ligands assayed were NPY, Leu 31 Pro 34 NPY, PP, PYY, NPY 2-36 and PYY 13-36.

Figure 7 provides graphical results of cAMP assays conducted on CHO cells expressing NPY-Y5 using the ligands NPY, Leu 31 Pro 34 NPY, PP, PYY and
25 NPY 2-36.

Example:**EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES**

30

cDNA and Genomic Library Screening

A human genomic P1 DNA library (Genome-Systems), a human foetal brain cDNA library (P. Seeburg, University of Heidelberg) and a rat hypothalamic cDNA library (Stratagene) were screened with a 632 bp ³²p-labelled *EcoRI/Pst*I fragment flanking exon 1C of the human NPY-Y1 gene.
35 Hybridisation with the probe was performed in a solution containing 6xSSC,

5xDenhardt's solution, 0.1 % SDS and 100mg/ml denatured and sheared salmon sperm DNA at 60 °C for 16 h. Filters were washed twice for 15 min in 2xSSC/0.1 %SDS at 60 °C followed by a 15 min wash in 0.1xSSC/0.1% SDS and exposed to X-ray film (Kodak, X-Omat) using an intensifying screen at -
5 70 °C for 16h. P1 DNA from positive clones was isolated according to the manufacturer's protocol. The DNA was digested with *EcoRI*, *HindIII*, *BamHI* and *PstI* then subcloned into the Bluescript SK vector (Stratagene) generating clones covering all of the human Y1 and Y5 genes.

10 Nucleotide Sequence Determination.

Supercoiled plasmid DNA was alkaline-denatured and sequenced by the dideoxy chain termination method using T7 polymerase (Promega) (Sambrook *et al.*, 1992). The oligonucleotide primers used initially were complementary to the flanking region of the vector and then based on
15 sequences obtained in order to complete the sequence analysis.

Restriction Map Determination.

P1 DNA was digested with restriction enzymes *EcoRI*, *BamHI*, *HindIII*, alone and in all possible combinations, electrophoresed on a 0.8 %
20 agarose gel, alkaline-denatured (0.4 M NaOH), capillary-transferred using 0.4 M NaOH to Hybond N⁺ membranes and hybridised with several specific oligonucleotides, cDNAs and genomic DNA fragments obtained from the subcloning.

25 *In Situ* Hybridisation Analyses

Sense and antisense riboprobes to the human NPY-Y5 receptor were synthesised using the DIG RNA Labelling Kit (SP6/T7) (Boehringer Mannheim). cDNA corresponding to the coding region of the human NPY-Y5 receptor was linearised and transcribed with either T7 (for antisense
30 riboprobe) or SP6 (for sense riboprobe) RNA polymerase according to the manufacturers instructions using digoxigenin labelled dUTP.

Postmortem brain tissue was obtained from a young adult male without neurological disease. Specific brain regions were dissected and fixed by immersion in formalin for 36 hours and then embedded in paraffin.
35 6 mm serial sections were collected on slides subbed in chrom alum and stored at 4°C until used. Sections were dewaxed in Histoclear (National

Diagnostics) for 5 min, rehydrated in 100%, 70% and 50% alcohol for 2 min each then washed in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) for 5 min.

Sections were pretreated for 10 min at room temperature with 5 mg/ml proteinase K (Boehringer Mannheim) in 50mM Tris, pH 7.5, 5 mM EDTA. Sections were then washed twice with 0.1M glycine (in PBS) for 2 min, once in PBS then incubated for 1 h at room temperature in hybridisation buffer: 2 x SSPE, 50% formamide, 5% dextran sulfate, 1 x Denhardt's reagent, 100mg/ml tRNA type X-SA (Sigma). Digoxigenin labelled riboprobes to sense and antisense DNA (500ng) in 75ul of hybridisation buffer were added to the sections and hybridised at 42°C for 18 h in a humidified environment using a Hybaid Omnislide PCR Thermal Cycler (Integrated Sciences). After hybridisation, sections were washed at room temperature in 2 x saline sodium citrate (SSC) buffer, 0.15M NaCl/0.015 M Na-citrate, pH 7.0 for 10 min, then 0.2 x SSC for 30 min followed by treatment with 20mg/ml RNase [Sigma], in 10mM Tris, pH 7.5, 15 mM NaCl for 15 min at room temperature. After RNase treatment the slides were washed in 2 x SSC for 5 min at room temperature then 0.2 x SSC at 37°C for 30 min.

Tissues were processed for immunological detection by washing for 10 min in buffer A (100mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl), then incubated for 30 min with a 2% blocking solution (Boehringer Mannheim) with 0.3% Triton X-100 in buffer A. The sections were then incubated for 2 hours with an alkaline phosphatase-conjugated anti-digoxigenin antiserum (Boehringer Mannheim, diluted 1/500 in buffer A plus 0.5% blocking reagent), washed twice for 5 min each in buffer A followed by a wash in 100mM Tris-HCl, pH 9.5, 100mM NaCl, 50mM MgCl₂ for 2 min. The labelled probes were visualised using nitro blue tetrazolium and bromochloro-indoyl phosphate as substrates for 18 hours in the dark. Sections were washed for 10 min in 10mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA, then 3 quick washes in distilled water, mounted with Aquamount [Gurr] and examined using a Zeiss Axiophot microscope with Nomarsky optics using a blue filter.

Expression of NPY Y5

The rat Y5 receptor protein was expressed as follows: the mammalian expression construct rpHz17 was made by subcloning a 1.9 kb fragment containing the whole coding region and almost the entire 3'

untranslated region of the rat NPY Y5 cDNA into the pPRC/CMV vector (Invitrogen). The construct is under the control of the CMV promoter and contains the neomycin gene for selection. The expression construct rpHz17 was transfected into mammalian cell lines CHO-K1 and HEK using a modified calcium phosphate transfection method.

NPY-Y5 Binding Assay

The coding region of the NPY-Y5 receptor was subcloned in the pRC/CMV expression vector and transfected into the chinese hamster ovary (CHO) K1 cell line by using a modified calcium phosphate transfection method. CHO cells were maintained under 5% CO₂ in Dulbecco's modified Eagles medium (DMEM)/Ham's F-12 medium (1:1) with 2mM glutamine and 10% fetal calf serum. Stably transfected cells were selected with neomycin and tested for the ability to bind NPY/PYY analogues. Transfected cells (1x10⁶) were incubated in 0.5ml assay buffer [50mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 2mM CaCl₂, 5mM KCl, 120mM NaCl, 1mM MgCl₂, 0.1% bovine serum albumin] in the presence of 0.05nM ¹²⁵I labeled NPY and increasing concentrations of human NPY and related peptides. Cells were incubated for 3 hours at 15°C then layered onto 0.5ml horse serum before being palletted in a microcentrifuge for 4 min. Radioactivity was measured for 1 min in a γ counter. Results of binding assays involving CHO cells expressing NPY-Y5 receptor are shown in Table 1, expressed as a percentage of the maximal specifically bound radiolabeled NPY. Results are the pooled data from three separate binding curves with triplicate points.

TABLE 1

Peptide	IC ₅₀ (nM) Mean+/-SE
NPY	7.2+/-0.2
Leu31 Pro34 NPY	7.3+/-0.3
PP	21+/-4.3
PYY	25+/-4
NPY 2-36	27+/-3.4
PYY 13-36	> 1000

cAMP Assays

CHO cells expressing NPY-Y5 receptor were grown and maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagles medium: Hams F12 medium (1:1 v/v) supplemented with 2mM L-glutamine and 10% (v/v) foetal calf serum at 37°C under an atmosphere of 10% CO₂ in humidified air in 150cm³ flasks. Experiments were performed in 24 well cluster dishes when cells had reached confluence.

Inhibition of forskolin-stimulated [³H]-cAMP accumulation

Cell monolayers were incubated for 2h at 37°C in 1ml/well of HEPES buffered Hanks solution (HBH; 20mM, pH 7.4) containing [³H]-adenine (74kBq/well). Prior to the addition of agonist, cells were incubated in 1ml/well HBH containing the phosphodiesterase inhibitor Ro 20-1724 for 30min. Agonists (in 10µl HBH) were added to the assay system following the addition of forskolin (10µM) and the incubation continued for 10min. The temperature of the incubation medium was maintained at 37°C during these manipulations. Incubations were terminated by the addition of 50µl conc. HCl to each well which lysed the cells. [³H]-cAMP content of the supernatant buffer from each well was isolated by sequential ion exclusion Dowex-alumina chromatography. After the addition of emulsifier scintillator (15ml), radioactivity was determined by liquid scintillation counting. Results are provided in Table 2.

TABLE 2

25	Peptide	IC ₅₀ Values (n=3)
	NPY	163.7±70.0nM
	PYY	45.1±31.4nM
	PP	73.4±47.4nM
30	[2-36]NPY	242.5±171.4nM
	Leu ³¹ Pro ³⁴ NPY	75.9±38.3nM

RESULTS

Identification of NPY-Y5 receptor gene

The cloning and characterisation of the 5' upstream region of the human NPY-Y1 receptor gene, while confirming the existence of several alternative 5' exons for the Y1 gene (Ball *et al.*, 1995), also revealed a region of extensive homology with G-protein coupled receptors in exon 1C, involving a partial open reading frame in the opposite orientation. Comparison of this 200 amino acid sequence, which contained parts of the third intracellular loop and transmembrane domains VI and VII, with the Genbank database, identified the human NPY-Y1 receptor as the closest related receptor with 37 % identity. Subcloning and sequencing of the entire 7kb area between exon 1C and exon 1B of the Y1 gene confirmed the presence of a gene encoding a novel NPY receptor subtype named Y5 (Figure 1). Screening of human fetal brain and rat hypothalamic cDNA libraries with a 632 bp human genomic Y5 fragment under high stringency identified full length cDNA clones for both species. These sequences encode a 445 amino acid long Y5 receptor (Figures 2 and 3). The human genomic sequence (Figure 1) shows two candidate initiator ATG codons, however analysis of several cDNA clones and RT-PCR using specific primers for intron and exon sequences has established that one of these ATG codons (located 30 nucleotides upstream of the other ATG) is located within an intron. The overall identity between the human and rat NPY-Y5 receptors after this correction is 89%. Figure 5 shows that the degree of identity between the predicted amino acid sequence of the human and rat NPY-Y5 receptors.

The exon which encodes the 5' untranslated region of the human Y5 gene is separated by a 2.7 kb intron from exon 2 and is located about 2.8kb upstream of exon 1B of the NPY-Y1 gene. The close proximity of these two 5' exons orientated in opposite directions suggests a possible co-regulation of transcription of both genes through a common promoter region.

An interesting feature of the human Y5 gene, however, is the harbouring of exon 1C of the NPY-Y1 gene within the coding region of the NPY-Y5 gene. The 100 bp long exon 1C encodes, in its opposite strand, a part of the Y5 sequence containing most of the third intracellular loop of the receptor protein. This cytoplasmic loop can vary significantly in size between G-protein coupled receptors and is thought to be involved in determination of

the specificity of coupling to different G-protein complexes. In contrast to all other known NPY receptor subtypes, this region in the Y5 receptor is unusually large, consisting of about 150 amino acids. In the corresponding region of the NPY-Y1 gene, shortly after the fifth transmembrane domain, a small 97 bp intron containing an in frame stop codon interrupts the coding region (Fig. 1) suggesting that this noncoding region has gained two additional functions after duplication. One is to encode part of the Y5 protein sequence and the other is to fulfil a regulatory function in tissue specific transcription, as an alternatively spliced 5' exon of the Y1 gene. Transcription activation of exon 1C certainly will have an effect on Y5 expression, most likely inhibiting mRNA production. However, such a mechanism may represent only one aspect of a regulatory interaction between these two receptor genes. The close proximity of exon 1B of the Y1 gene and exon 1 of the Y5 gene suggests an additional control mechanism(s) for the specific transcriptional activation of one or the other gene.

Pharmacological characterisation of the Y5 receptor

NPY binding analysis of CHO cell lines stably expressing the rat Y5 receptor subtype show a ligand specificity and rank order of potency (NPY = NPY > PYY[Leu³¹,Pro³⁴] = NPY[2-36] = PP >> PYY[13-36]) indicative of a NPY receptor with a Y1-like pharmacology, as well as responding strongly to the feeding specific ligand NPY[2-36] (Figure 6a-f). The same profile of selectivity for these different NPY analogues can be seen in the results obtained from experiments measuring the inhibition of adenylate cyclase activity (Figure 7).

In situ hybridisation analysis

A comprehensive study was made of the distribution of the Y5 receptor mRNA in hypothalamic regions of the human hypothalamus. Hybridisation with a sense probe to Y5 showed no specific labelling, however, antisense probe showed extremely high expression of Y5 receptor mRNA is found in large neurons of the paraventricular nucleus. High levels are also found in the dorsomedial nucleus, supraoptic nucleus and in the mamillary body as well as in the midline thalamic nuclei. Within a nucleus the distribution was not always homogenous. For example in the dorsomedial region, clearly unlabelled large pyramidal neurons were found mingled with

labelled neurons, suggesting functional specialisation. Preliminary results for the Y1 receptor suggest that the human NPY-Y1 receptor has a similar distribution to that of the Y5 receptor, however, with some identifiable differences supporting the theory of a co-regulatory transcription activation of the two genes.

Expression of NPY-Y5

The expressed Y5 receptor protein appears to have a unique distribution and relative affinities for different NPY/PYY/PP analogues. It is also expected that the Y5 receptor will be functionally unique, relative to other NPY receptors, and may be very important in, for example, the development of drugs for a number of conditions such as appetite/obesity disorders, hypertension, locomotor problems, memory loss, sleeping disorders, migraine and gastrointestinal (GI) and cardiovascular disorders.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that numerous variations and/or modifications may be made to the invention as shown in the specific embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as broadly described. The present embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive.

References:-

1. Ball, H.J., Shine, J. & Herzog, H. (1995). Multiple promoters regulate tissue-specific expression of the human NPY-Y1 receptor gene. *J. Biol. Chem.* 270, 27272-27276.
2. Sambrook, J., Fritsch, E.F. & Maniatis, T. (1992). *Molecule cloning (A Laboratory Manual)* 2nd ed. (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York).

Claims:-

1. An isolated DNA molecule encoding a NPY-Y5 receptor having about 445 amino acids or a functionally equivalent fragment thereof.
2. An isolated DNA molecule according to claim 1, wherein said DNA molecule encodes a human, mouse or rat NPY-Y5 receptor.
3. An isolated DNA molecule according to claim 2, wherein the DNA molecule encodes a human NPY-Y5 receptor.
4. An isolated DNA molecule encoding an NPY-Y5 receptor, wherein the DNA molecule is at least 80% homologous to the nucleotide sequence shown:
 - (i) at nucleotides 6291 to 7625 in Figure 1.
 - (ii) at nucleotides 63 to 1397 in Figure 2,
 - (iii) at nucleotides 115 to 1449 in Figure 3, or
 - (iv) at nucleotides 73 to 1470 in Figure 4.
5. An isolated DNA molecule encoding an NPY-Y5 receptor, wherein the DNA molecule is at least 95% homologous to the nucleotide sequence shown:
 - (i) at nucleotides 6291 to 7625 in Figure 1.
 - (ii) at nucleotides 63 to 1397 in Figure 2,
 - (iii) at nucleotides 115 to 1449 in Figure 3, or
 - (iv) at nucleotides 73 to 1470 in Figure 4.
6. An isolated DNA molecule encoding an NPY-Y5 receptor, wherein said DNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence substantially corresponding to that shown at nucleotides 6291 to 7625 in Figure 1.
7. An isolated DNA molecule encoding a NPY-Y5 receptor, wherein the DNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence substantially corresponding to that shown at nucleotides 63 to 1397 in Figure 2.

8. An isolated DNA molecule encoding a NPY-Y5 receptor, wherein the DNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence substantially corresponding to that shown at nucleotides 115 to 1449 in Figure 3.
- 5 9. An isolated DNA molecule encoding a NPY-Y5 receptor, wherein the DNA molecule has a nucleotide sequence substantially corresponding to that shown at nucleotides 73 to 1470 in Figure 4.
- 10 10. A plasmid or expression vector including DNA molecule according to any one of the preceding claims.
11. A host cell transformed with the DNA molecule according to any one of claims 1 to 9.
- 15 12. A host cell according to claim 11, wherein the cell is a mammalian or bacterial cell.
- 20 13. A host cell according to claim 12, wherein the cell is a chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell, human embryonic kidney (HEK) 293 cell or insect Sf9 cell.
14. A host cell according to any one of claims 11 to 13, wherein the cell expresses NPY-Y5 receptor onto the cell's surface.
- 25 15. NPY-Y5 receptor in a substantially pure form.
16. NPY-Y5 receptor according to claim 15, wherein said receptor consists of about 445 amino acids.
- 30 17. NPY-Y5 receptor according to claim 15 or 16, wherein the NPY-Y5 has an amino acid sequence substantially corresponding to any one of the amino acid sequences shown in Figure 5.
- 35 18. An antibody capable of specifically binding to a NPY-Y5 receptor according to any one of claims 15 to 17.

19. A non-human animal transformed with a DNA molecule according to any one claims 1 to 9.
20. A method for detecting agonist or antagonist agents of NPY-Y5 receptor, comprising contacting a NPY-Y5 receptor according to any one of claims 15 to 17 or a cell transformed with and expressing a DNA molecule according to any one of claims 1 to 9, with a test agent under conditions enabling the activation of the NPY-Y5 receptor, and detecting an increase or decrease in the NPY-Y5 receptor activity.
21. A nucleic acid probe comprising a nucleotide sequence of 10 or more nucleotides capable of specifically hybridizing to a unique sequence within the DNA molecule according to any one of claims 1 to 9.
22. An antisense nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence capable of specifically hybridizing to an mRNA molecule which encodes NPY-Y5 receptor so as to prevent translation of the mRNA molecule.

1/25

FIGURE 1

Sequence Range: 1 to 8371

70
CTGCAGCGGCGGGGCGCCCCGAGGTACGGGCTCCCGCCCCTCCCTGCCAACCCCTTTTCGCGCCGGGTAG

140
GCCTGCACCGAGGGGCCGTGGCGGGTCCCCGCGCGGGCTGCGAGTCTGCGCAGGTCCCTGGGAGCCCGCA

210
CCCGTCTCTGGTGCCAGGGCGTTGTGCGGGGTCCCAAGAGAGCGGGGTGGGGAAGGTGAAGGGAGCGCGG

280
CTGGA AAAATGGGGATTAGGGTGGCGGAACAGGCACTTGTCAGGAGTGAAGAGACAGCGGAGAGGGTACT

350
GGGCTGAATTCTTTTCGTGCCGAGCAGGTCCCTCCGGTTCCCAACTCACCCGGGTGGAGCAGGCGCGGGCC

420
GAACCCGGGAGGAGAGTGTGCGGGATCCGCGAAGGAGCCTCCTGGGGATGGGGCGGGGGATGGACAAAGC

490
GCTGCCCCCGGCTGGACACGCTCTGCGCTAGCCCGGCTGGCATCCGGAGCTGGGAACAGCAGCCCGCGG

560
GGTGCCCGGGTCAGGGCTCAACCTAGCGGGTCTCTGGCGAGGCCGGGGGCGCAGCCCGCGGGGCGCCACT

630
CAGGCCGTCCAGCTGCCGCGCGGTCCAGCGCTGACCCGAGCCCGGGAGGCAGCTGCGCTCTAAGGTTTGC

700
GCTCCTGTTTTCGAGGTGTCTTCATATAACAAATGCGAGCAATAACAAACATCCATAGAACTCGAATTCC

770
AGAAACGGGAATTCTTTTTTCCAAGTTCACAGACCTTTAGTTAATCTTTTAAAGGAAGTGAAGGCGTTGTG

840
TTGGACCAAAGCCAAAACGATTTTACCTTACACCATGGAAAATAGCCTAAGGCTCTTTTCAGCAGAATTT

910
TTGGCAGTCCGAATGCAATTTTATAGATTTTCAGATTTCTCAAGGGAAGAGAACTCTGCTGTTAGAATTTG

980
GAAGGGAGGGTGGTGCATGCCTGTGTGTTTGTGAGCTGAGCAGAGCTGTATTTATCTTTCCAATTCAAAT

1050

2/25

FIGURE 1 Cont.

1120
* * * * *
CGATCACAGCAAAACAGACAATAGTTGATATTGTATCATTGCAGGAGGAAAAAGAATTACATATATTTTA

1190
* * * * *
TTCTTTTGTGTGATTGTCATCCTTTGTGAAAAGAATGATGTGTATTTTCATAAAGCAAAAAATTATTCAA

1260
* * * * *
ACAAAGAAACCTTATTTAAATGTACAAGTCAGACTTTTAATATCCTTTGAATTCCCTGCAGTTCCTCCTA

1330
* * * * *
TTATTCTTGAGAACTATCTACTTGGTTAAAATACTTAAATCTATTTCAGAAGGTTTCATTGTCTAGGTGT

1400
* * * * *
CAGATATAGAAGAGTTTATAAGAAAATTCCAGTAAACCTTTAAAAAGATATTATTTTTTATAAGTTGCCA

1470
* * * * *
TAGTTTAATAAAGAACTTTTATTTTTCACACTTTTACTCAGAGATTAAAGTTCTGTGTTTCAGCCTGGA

1540
* * * * *
AATTCTGATGGTGGGAGATACAACCTAATACAAAAGAGAATGAGTAAATATAGTAATTAGGTATGACAAAA

1610
* * * * *
GTCTCATGCTGTCAATATCAGATTTCTTGTCAAATAATATTCCATGTTAAAATATTTTTTCTCTGGCTAT

1680
* * * * *
ATTCATAATTTATATAGCAATTTTCAGAAGATTCACATATATCATTACTTTTATAATAGATAAAATATGT

1750
* * * * *
TGCATAAAAATGACAGCACTCGTAATAACACTTGTGAAATTTGGATTTCATTGTAGGTCTGCTCATTG

1820
* * * * *
TGTTTTTCAGGAAAAAGGAAGGGAAAGGGTAAGTTTAATGGAAAAATCCTGCTTTTTTGTGTTTPTTC

1890
* * * * *
ATTTAAGTGCGTTCCCTGTACCTTGAGTTTCAAGTTAAATCTTATTGTACAAAATTTCCCTAATGTTTAA

1960
* * * * *
ACTAGGCCCTGGCTACCAGGAGGCACTTTTAAAAAACTACACGTCCACCACCACCCCCCCCACCCGC

2030
* * * * *
CCTCCCTGCCTCCAGCATTGCAATATTCATTATTTAGTTGTAAGAAGAAATTCTTCCTTCATTGGAGCA

2100
* * * * *
AAGATTCACAGAATGTTTCATTCTGTGCAGACTATATATTAGATATTACATGTGTGTATGTTTATGTGGTA

2170

3/25

FIGURE 1 Cont.

GATGGTGTGGGGTGGGGCTAGAGGGAGAGCAGGAGAAAAGTTGACTACAGTCACACCAAAATAAAATGAAT
2240
AAATGAGTGTGAATGAATCAAGTGCTAAGAGAGAATTTTAAATTGCTTACCAATCTATCAGTAGCTAC
2310
ATAAGTATTCATTATATTCAGCAGTAATGCATGTGTCCATGCTATAGAGAAATAATATATTACTATCAGT
2380
CAGGAGAATGCCATTCATTTATTAATTCATTCATCATCCAATTTGGGCCTTTTATATCTCAGCAATCTA
2450
CAGTTACTCAGGGTGTAGAGCTTGAATTAATCTATATAGAATATTCTTGGCATAGCACCTTGCATTAGTC
2520
GTCTTTATGCTTAGAGCAGAGCAGAGCACCTAGCAGAATATATGTTCAATAAATACTTTTGAATGAATA
2590
AAAGAAGGAACAATAATCATTCTTAGCTGTTCATTAATAGAAGGTGCCTACCCCTTTAAATTATATAT
2660
AAATTATCTCTTTCTTAAATACTCAAATGTTTTAAGGAATGAAAGAAGCATCCTCAGTTTTTCTCCAG
2730
TGTCCAATGAATACTCAAGATGGCATTATTTTCATCTTCTTACTAAGGAGATGTGGTTTTACAATTTAAT
2800
GCATTCAATATTTTATGTGCATATATTTAAATAAAAAGTTTTAATAACAGACTGCACAGTCGCGGAAATG
2870
GATATACTTCTTTTTTCATTTACATTTTTTAAATGTTGTAAATATATCTTACAGTTTGTAGTGCATGTTG
2940
CTTGTGTGATAGCCTTTATCAATGAAGTTATCCAAATTTAAAGTGCTAAACTATCTTTATTGTCTGTCTA
3010
GGTATCTCCTCCTCATTGCATTTTGGGGCCATTTGAAACATCTATAATTTCAATGGTTCCTATAAAATGT
3080
ATATATAAAGATACATATACACACATATATGTACACACAAAAATATAGTCATACTCTATCCTGAATTT
3150
TCCCACATTGCCAGAATGATTCAATTTCTGTTATTTTAAAGCAAGGGAAATTAACTGCTTTTCTAAAACG
3220
ATTGGTAAGAAATATTTACTTAGCATCCACTATGTTTATGCTTTATTAATCATCATCTCTCATCTA

4/25

FIGURE 1 Cont.

3290
* * * * *
AAATAATTAAGAGTTTTATCTCCATTCTGAATATAATAGAGAGGTCTAACCACATGGAATGGAGAAAAATC

3360
* * * * *
TGAATTTTAGACTCAAAACTACATTGTTTCTATTACCACAAATTGTGCTGCATCTTCTCTTTCTTCAAAA

3430
* * * * *
AATTTTGGACAGCAATTTTACACTAAGTAAGTATCATCCACAGTTACATGTTCCAAAAGGCACAAAGCC

3500
* * * * *
GTTGTAGAAGGGGCCATCTAATTTCTCTCTTGTCTTGCTTAGGTGTTACAAGGAAAGGCTATCGGTAAC

3570
* * * * *
AACTGACCTGCCACAAAGTTAGAAGAAAGGATTGATTCAAGAAAGTAAGTCAAGAGAAGAACAATAAGC

3640
* * * * *
AGGATTGCAGTTACAAGCAGCCTGTACACAATTATAAATATAAATAGGATCATGAATAAGCTGAATTGAG

3710
* * * * *
CCAGGGGATCATCAGAACTCAGGAAATTAGGCAAAAGCACCAGTCAAAGCTGTTTTGATTAGAAGCTTGC

3780
* * * * *
TGACCTATCCAGAGTAGGTGCTGAGAGGCCATTGACTGGGAATATGATGAATAATATGATTCAGTAGGTC

3850
* * * * *
ATGCGAGTCACTTTTGTACCAGGTGTTCTTTGTCATTGAGGCAATATCAATGTAAATTGTTGGCTAGGGT

3920
* * * * *
CTAAGAATGAATGAATACAATCCTAAGTCTTTGAATTAAGTTATCCTTTAAAGGATGTAGTTAGCTTCC

3990
* * * * *
AGAAAATAATTTGGTCAACATAGAATCACTTGTAGAAGTTGTGAAAACTTGTAAGTTTCTCATAGCAC

4060
* * * * *
AATGATGACTCTGTCATCCTGTTTGAACTTGCTACACATAGAAGTGAAGTTAACTTATTTGTAATGAA

4130
* * * * *
TGTATGTACACAATAGTATTTGCCATTGGAATTTATTGAACGAAGACCTGCAGGTCCCTCATAAATTA

4200
* * * * *
AAGATAACAGTGTCTTACTATTAATTTAAATAAACATGTATTTTATAGTTTGTAGTATAATTATTCAATTA

4270
* * * * *
TAGATCTAGAAATAAGTAGATAAACATATATTGATAGGTAACAAAAGTGGTTTTTTAACTATATATATCA

5/25

FIGURE 1 Cont.

CAATCTCTACGACAATGTATTTATTGGAATTAATTTCTTTGTTGGTTTGTGTTTTCTGTAGGAAATTCTT

4410

GTTAAAAAACAATTAAAGTGGCTGGGCACAGTGGTTTCATGCCTCTCATGCCTATAATCCCAACAGTTTGG

4480

GAGGCCAAGGTGGGAGGTTTACTTGAGGCCAGGAGTTTGAGACCAGCCTGGGCAACATAGCCAGACCCCA

4550

TCTCCACAAAAATAGAAAGATTAGCCAGATGTAGTGGCACGTGCCTGTAGTCCACGTGCCTGTAGTCCA

4620

GCTGCTTGGGAGGCTGAGATGAGAGGATTGCTTGAGTCCAGGCGTTCAAGGTTACAATGAGCTGTGGTCA

4690

CACTACTGCACCCCAGCCTGGGCAACAGAATGAGACCCTTTTTCTAAGAAAAATAAAAAGGTAAAAAAA

4760

AAAAAAGTCCTTTTTTTTTTAAACGAGAGGAGGGAGTCCTTTTGCCTCTTATTGGTATGTTATAGGCAAT

4830

TTAGTGCTTCATCAGGCAGTAGCATCAAAAGTCTAATATGTAGAGGTAAATACGTAATGCCATTGATGTA

4900

TGACATTAATTTAATTTGAAATGAAGAAACTTATTACCGGGAGTTATATTAATATCACTGCTACATTTA

4970

CGTTTAAGGTATAATGTTTTCTTGAACAATGAATTCATTGAGTCGTTTCATAAGCCAAAATCTATACACA

5040

GTTTTTAAATTAATCAACAGGTGAAATTTGATTGTTTGTTTTTTTAAAACGCCAACAGCCTGCTAGTCTG

5110

TCAGTGTTTGTCTAATCAGAGATAATCTGGCACATCTCAAACCATTGAGGATTGGTCACAGAAAGATGT

5180

CATCATCCAGCATTGCGTCCACACAGTCAACAGTAGAGTTTGATAAATATATTTAATGAGTGCCTACTAT

5250

ATGCATCTGGGTCATGAGATAGTGATCCTATTCTCAAGGAGCATAAATTTGAACATTGTACGAACTAGGT

5320

GATATTTGTTACTAGAGTTTTGTTTGAACGTTTTATTCTCTCATAAACATTTATTTAATACCTGCAGTGA

5390

5460
* * * * *
TTGTAAATAAACAGGTAGATGGGTAGGCATTATAATGCAATGAAAGCAGATTATGATATGTAGCATCAG
* * * * *
5530
* * * * *
ACAACTGTAAACAGAATGTAACAGGAGTTCTGAAGAGGAGATCATGTCCAGCCGAGTTGACCAGGACAAG
* * * * *
5600
* * * * *
TGACTTTTAAAGTTTGGCCTAGATTGAGATAGAAATAAATGGAATTTTATGATAAGATTATGTGACTATA
* * * * *
5670
* * * * *
CTACATACCAGGTATATTGACTTGGAGAATAATATTAATGAGTGATTGCAAAGCATGTATCTTGAAGTTC
* * * * *
5740
* * * * *
TTGTCTACATTTGCCTTTTTCTTTCCTTACGTTATTTACTACAGAAATTTTAAAAATGCAATCTACTACC
* * * * *
5810
* * * * *
TTAACATAAATTAATACATCTTAGAAGTAATGATAAAATTAAATTTACTATAATCATTATTGGCTGATAC
* * * * *
5880
* * * * *
TTGAATTGCCCTTGGAACGAGTTAAAGGTATCATAAACTTTCTGGGCTGGGCACGGTGCTCAGCCTGTA
* * * * *
5950
* * * * *
ATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATCACGAGGTCAGGAGATCGAGACCACGGTGAAACCCG
* * * * *
6020
* * * * *
GTCTCTACTAAAATACAAAAAATTAGCTGGGCGCAGTGGCGGGCGCCTGTAGTCCCAGCTACTCGGGAG
* * * * *
6090
* * * * *
GCTGAGGCAGGAGAATGGCGTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGCTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATGGCGCCACAGCACT
* * * * *
6160
* * * * *
CCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGATATCATAAACTTCCTT
* * * * *
6230
* * * * *
AGGAGATTAATAAGGTCACGGGAGCTGATTGTAATATTTAGTTTCCCTCTGAATAGATTAATTTAAAGTA
* * * * *
6300
* * * * *
GTCATGTAATGTTTTTTTGGTTGCTTACAAATGTCTTTTTATTCCAAGCAGGACTATAATATGGATTTAG
* * * * *
M D L>
* * * * *
6370
* * * * *
AGCTCGACGAGTATTATAACAAGACACTTGCCACAGAGAATAATACTGCTGCCACTCGGAATTCTGATTT
* * * * *
E L D E Y Y N K T L A T E N N T A A T R N S D F>
* * * * *
6440
* * * * *
CCCAGTCTGGGATGACTATAAAGCAGTGATGACTTACAGTATTTTCTGATTGGGCTCTATACATTT
* * * * *

7/25

FIGURE 1 Cont.

6510
* * * * *
GTAAGTCTTCTTGGCTTTATGGGGAATCTACTTATTTTAATGGCTCTCATGAAAAAGCCTAATCAGAAGA
V S L L G F M G N L L I L M A L M K K R N Q K>

6580
* * * * *
CTACGGTAAACTTCCTCATAGGCAATCTGGCCTTTTCTGATATCTTGGTTGTGCTGTTTTGCTCACCTTT
T T V N F L I G N L A F S D I L V V L F C S P F>

6650
* * * * *
CACACTGACGTCTGTCTTGCTGGATCAGTGGATGTTTGGCAAAGTCATGTGCCATATTATGCCTTTTCTT
T L T S V L L D Q W M F G K V M C H I M P F L>

6720
* * * * *
CAATGTGTGTCAGTTTTGGTTTCAACTTTAATTTTAATATCAATTGCCATTGTCAGGTATCATATGATAA
Q C V S V L V S T L I L I S I A I V R Y H M I>

6790
* * * * *
AACATCCCATATCTAATAATTTAACAGCAAACCATGGCTACTTTCTGATAGCTACTGTCTGGACACTAGG
K H P I S N N L T A N H G Y F L I A T V W T L G>

6860
* * * * *
TTTTGCCATCTGTTCTCCCCTTCCAGTGTTCACAGTCTTGTGGAACCTTCAAGAAACATTTGGTTCAGCA
F A I C S P L P V F H S L V E L Q E T F G S A>

6930
* * * * *
TTGCTGAGCAGCAGGTATTTATGTGTTGAGTCATGGCCATCTGATTCATACAGAATTGCCTTTACTATCT
L L S S R Y L C V E S W P S D S Y R I A F T I>

7000
* * * * *
CTTTATTGCTAGTTTCAGTATATTCTGCCCTTAGTTTGTCTTACTGTAAGTCATACAAGTGTCTGCAGAAG
S L L L V Q Y I L P L V C L T V S H T S V C R S>

7070
* * * * *
TATAAGCTGTGGATTGTCCAACAAGAAAACAGACTTGAAGAAAATGAGATGATCAACTTAACTCTTCAT
I S C G L S N K E N R L E E N E M I N L T L H>

7140
* * * * *
CCATCCAAAAAGAGTGGGCCTCAGGTGAAACTCTCTGGCAGCCATAAATGGAGTTATTCATTCATCAAAA
P S K K S G P Q V K L S G S H K W S Y S F I K>

7210
* * * * *
AACACAGAAGAAGATATAGCAAGAAGACAGCATGTGTGTTACCTGCTCCAGAAAGACCTTCTCAAGAGAA
K H R R R Y S K K T A C V L P A P E R P S Q E N>

7280
* * * * *
CCACTCCAGAATACTTCCAGAAAACCTTTGGCTCTGTAAGAAGTCAGCTCTCTTCATCCAGTAAGTTCATA
H S R I L P E N F G S V R S Q L S S S S K F I>

8/25

FIGURE 1 Cont.

CCAGGGGTCCCCACTTGCTTTGAGATAAAACCTGAAGAAAATTCAGATGTTTCATGAATTGAGAGTAAAC
P G V P T C F E I K P E E N S D V H E L R V K>

7426
GTTCTGTTACAAGAATAAAAAAGAGATCTCGAAGTGTTTTCTACAGACTGACCATACTGATATTAGTATT
R S V T R I K K R S R S V F Y R L T I L I L V F>

7490
TGCTGTTAGTTGGATGCCACTACACCTTTTCCATGTGGTAACTGATTTTAATGACAATCTTATTTCAAAT
A V S W M P L H L F H V V T D F N D N L I S N>

7560
AGGCATTTCAAGTTGGTGTATTGCATTTGTCAATTGTTGGGCATGATGTCCTGTTGTCTTAATCCAATTC
R H F K L V Y C I C H L L G M M S C C L N P I>

7630
TATATGGGTTTCTTAATAATGGGATTAAAGCTGATTTAGTGTCCCTTATACACTGTCTTCATATGTAATA
L Y G F L N N G I K A D L V S L I H C L H M>

7700
ATTCTCACTGTTTACCAAGGAAAGAACAAATGCTGGGGTCATATAAAATATATTTATGATAACTATTTAC

7770
ATATAATAAATAGAAATTTTGTTAACATGGAATTTAATTTATGTGAAAGAGTTCTGGATTCAAATGTCAG

7840
TTCATAATATATGGAAGATAATTTTATGTGTTATAGTAGGATTAATTTATTTAGTTGTGCAGTCAGTGTCT

7910
AATCCAATCTGTAATTTCACTTTAGAAGGTTGTATTACCTTCCACTTCCATGTTGTCTTATAAACAATG

7980
AATTGTATTTTTTGTGAAAGTAAAGTTATATCTAACCAACTCAGTACTTTTGTCCAAAAATATAATAA

8050
GAAAAAATTTTCTCGAGGAACCTTTAATTTCAAACCTGAAGAATATCTACCAGCTATCTATATCATTTCT

8120
TACTCCATAGGCTTCTTAATGTTTAGTTTGTGAAGTACAGAAAAAATTTAATATGCCTGGAAAATCACAA

8190
CTAAATGACAGATGTATGCCCAAATTATGATTATAATCTTCAACATTAACACTACAGTTTGGGAAGTCCTGT

8260
AGGAAAATGCTATTGCCTATTGAGAATTGGTCAAATTTGCAATTTAACTCCACTGTCCTAGTAATACACA

9/25

FIGURE 1 Cont.

AGTAATTTACCAAATAAAGAATTTTAAATCCTTTCCAGACTCATTATACAACATTAAACACTACCAATAA

* * * *
AAGTTGTTTTTCATATACATCAAACTATTCTAAAATGTGAA

10/25

FIGURE 2

Sequence Range: 1 to 2143

```

* * * * *
AGCTCGTCGACCTGACCTGCCACAAAGTTAGAAGAAAGCATTGATTCAAGAAAGACTATAATATGGATT
* * * * *
M D L>
70
* * * * *
AGAGCTCGACGAGTATTATAACAAGACACTTGCCACAGAGAATAATACTGCTGCCACTCGGAATTCTGAT
* * * * *
E L D E Y Y N K T L A T E N N T A A T R N S D>
140
* * * * *
TCCCCAGTCTGGGATGACTATAAAAGCAGTGTAGATGACTTACAGTATTTTCTGATTGGGCTCTATACAT
* * * * *
F P V W D D Y K S S V D D L Q Y F L I G L Y T>
210
* * * * *
TTGTAAGTCTTCTTGGCTTTATGGGGAATCTACTTATTTTAATGGCTCTCATGAAAAAGCGTAATCAGAA
* * * * *
F V S L L G F M G N L L I L M A L M K K R N Q K>
280
* * * * *
GACTACGGTAAACTTCCTCATAGGCAATCTGGCCTTTTCTGATATCTTGGTTGTGCTGTTTTGCTCACCT
* * * * *
T T V N F L I G N L A F S D I L V V L F C S P>
350
* * * * *
TTCACACTGACGTCTGTCTTGCTGGATCAGTGGATGTTTGGCAAAGTCATGTGCCATATTATGCCTTTTC
* * * * *
F T L T S V L L D Q W M F G K V M C H I M P F>
420
* * * * *
TTCAATGTGTGTCAGTTTTGGTTTCAACTTTAATTTTAATATCAATTGCCATTGTCAGGTATCATATGAT
* * * * *
L Q C V S V L V S T L I L I S I A I V R Y H M I>
490
* * * * *
AAAACATCCCATATCTAATAATTTAACAGCAAACCATGGCTACTTTCTGATAGCTACTGTCTGGACACTA
* * * * *
K H P I S N N L T A N H G Y F L I A T V W T L>
560
* * * * *
GGTTTTGCCATCTGTTCTCCCCTTCCAGTGTTCACAGTCTTGTGGAACCTTCAAGAAACATTTGGTTTCAG
* * * * *
G F A I C S P L P V F H S L V E L Q E T F G S>
630
* * * * *
CATTGCTGAGCAGCAGGTATTTATGTGTTGAGTCATGGCCATCTGATTACATACAGAATTGCCTTTACTAT
* * * * *
A L L S S R Y L C V E S W P S D S Y R I A F T I>
700
* * * * *
CTCTTTATTGCTAGTTTCAAGTATATTCTGCCCTTAGTTTGTCTTACTGTAAGTCATACAAGTGTCTGCAGA
* * * * *
S L L L V Q Y I L P L V C L T V S H T S V C R>
770
* * * * *
AGTATAAGCTGTGGATTGTCCAACAAAGAAAACAGACTTGAAGAAAATGAGATGATCAACTTAACTCTTC
* * * * *
S I S C G L S N K E N R L E E N E M I N L T L>
840
```

11/25

FIGURE 2 Cont.

910
* * * * *
ATCCATCCAAAAAGAGTGGGCCTCAGGTGAACTCTCTGGCAGCCATAAATGGAGTTATTCATTCATCAA
H P S K K S G P Q V K L S G S H K W S Y S F I K>

980
* * * * *
AAAACACAGAAGAAGATATAGCAAGAAGACAGCATGTGTGTACCTGCTCCAGAAAGACCTTCTCAAGAG
K H F R R Y S K K T A C V L P A P E R P S Q E>

1050
* * * * *
AACCCTCCAGAACTTCCAGAAAACCTTGGCTCTGTAAGAAGTCAGCTCTCTTCATCCAGTAAGTTCA
N H S R I L P E N F G S V R S Q L S S S S K F>

1120
* * * * *
TACCAGGGGTCCCCACTTGCTTTGAGATAAAACCTGAAGAAAATTCAGATGTTTCATGAATTGAGAGTAAA
I P G V P T C F E I K P E E N S D V H E L R V K>

1190
* * * * *
ACGTTCTGTTACAAGAATAAAAAAGAGATCTCGAAGTGTTTTCTACAGACTGACCATACTGATATTAGTA
R S V T R I K K R S R S V F Y R L T I L I L V>

1260
* * * * *
TTTGCTGTTAGTTGGATGCCACTACACCTTTTCCATGTGGTAACTGATTTTAATGACAATCTTATTTCAA
F A V S W M P L H L F H V V T D F N D N L I S>

1330
* * * * *
ATAGGCATTTCAAGTTGGTGTATTGCATTTGTGTTGGGCATGATGTCCTGTTGTCTTAATCCAAT
N R H F K L V Y C I C H L L G M M S C C L N P I>

1400
* * * * *
TCTATATGGGTTTCTTAATAATGGGATTAAAGCTGATTTAGTGTCCCTTATACACTGTCTTCATATGTAA
L Y G F L N N G I K A D L V S L I H C L H M>

1470
* * * * *
TAATTCTCACTGTTTACCAAGGAAAGAACAATGCTGGGGTCATATAAAATATATTTATGATAACTATTT

1540
* * * * *
ACATATAATAAATAGAAATTTTGTAAACATGGAATTTAATTTATGTGAAAGAGTTCTGGATTCAAATGTC

1610
* * * * *
AGTTCATAATATATGGAAGATAATTTTATGTGTTATAGTAGGATTAATTTATTTAGTTGTGCAGTCAGTG

1680
* * * * *
TCAATCCAATCTGTAATTTCACTTTAGAAGGTTGTATTACCTTCCACTTCCATGTTGTCTTATAAACAAA

1750
* * * * *
TGAATTGTATTTTTTGTGAAAGTAAAAGTTATATCTAACCAACTCAGTACTTTTGTCCAAAAATATAAT

1820

12/25

FIGURE 2 Cont.

AAGAAAAAATTTTTCTCGAGGAACTTTTAATTTCAAACCTGAAGAATATCTACCAGCTATCTATATCATT
1890
TCTACTCCATAGGCTTCTTAATGTTTAGTTTGTGAAGTACAGAAAAATTTAATATGCCTGGAAAATCAC
1960
AACTAAATGACAGATGTATGCCCAAATTATGATTATAATCTTCAACATTAACCTACAGTTTTGGAAGTCCT
2030
GTAGGAAAATGCTATTGCCTATTGAGAATTGGTCAAATTGTCAATTTAACTCCACTGTCCTAGTAATACA
2100
CAAGTAATTTACCAAATAAGAATTTTAAATCCTTTCCAGACTCATTATACAACATTAAACACTACCAAT
AAAAGTTGTTTTCATATACATCAAACTATTCTAAAATGTGAA

13/25

FIGURE 3

Sequence Range: 1 to 2286

70
GAATTCGGCACGAGGGGTTTGCAAGGTGGCTTGGAAAGTCAACTGCCAGTAGGAAATAGCCATCCACACAC

140
CTGAGTTCCAAGGGGGAAGAAAGAGATTCTTATCTGATTCTAGTATGGAGTTTAAGCTTGAGGAGCATTT
M E F K L E E H F>

210
TAACAAGACATTTGTCACAGAGAACAATACAGCTGCTGCTCGGAATGCAGCCTTCCCTGCCTGGGAGGAC
N K T F V T E N N T A A A R N A A F P A W E D>

280
TACAGAGGCAGCGTAGACGATTTACAATACTTTCTGATTGGGCTCTATACATTGTAAGTCTTCTTGGCT
Y R G S V D D L Q Y F L I G L Y T F V S L L G>

350
TTATGGGCAATCTACTTATTTTAATGGCTGTTATGAAAAGCGCAATCAGAAGACTACAGTGAACCTTTCT
F M G N L L I L M A V M K K R N Q K T T V N F L>

420
CATAGGCAACCTGGCCTTCTCCGACATCTTGGTCGTCCTGTTTTGCTCCCCTTTCACCCTGACCTCTGTG
I G N L A F S D I L V V L F C S P F T L T S V>

490
TTGTTGGATCAGTGGATGTTTGGCAAAAGCATGTGCCATATCATGCCGTTCCCTTCAATGTGTGTGTCAGTTC
L L D Q W M F G K S M C H I M P F L Q C V S V>

560
TGGTTTCAACTCTGATTTTAATATCAATTGCCATTGTCTAGGTATCATATGATAAAGCACCCCTATTTCTAA
L V S T L I L I S I A I V R Y H M I K H P I S N>

630
CAATTTAACGGCAAACCATGGCTACTTCCTGATAGCTACTGTCTGGACACTGGGCTTTGCCATCTGTTCT
N L T A N H G Y F L I A T V W T L G F A I C S>

700
CCCCTCCCAGTGTTTCACAGTCTTGTGGAACCTTAAGGAGACCTTTGGCTCAGCACTGCTGAGTAGCAAAT
P L P V F H S L V E L K E T F G S A L L S S K>

770
ATCTCTGTGTTGAGTCATGGCCCTCTGATTACATACAGAATTGCTTTCACAATCTCTTTATTGCTAGTGCA
Y L C V E S W P S D S Y R I A F T I S L L L V Q>

840
GTATATCCTGCCTCTAGTATGTTTAACGGTAAGTCATACCAGCGTCTGCCGAAGCATAAGCTGTGGATTG
Y I L P L V C L T V S H T S V C R S I S C G L>

14/25

FIGURE 3 Cont.

TCCCACAAAGAAAACAGACTCGAAGAAAATGAGATGATCAACTTAACCCTACAGCCATCCAAAAAGAGCA
S H K E N R L E E N E M I N L T L Q F S K K S>

980

GGAACCAGGCAAAAACCCCCAGCACTCAAAAGTGGAGCTACTCATTTCATCAGAAAGCACAGAAGGAGGTA
P N Q A K T P S T Q K W S Y S F I R K H R R R Y>

1050

CAGCAAGAAGACGGCCTGTGTCTTACCCGCCCCAGCAGGACCTTCCCAGGGGAAGCACCTAGCCGTTCCA
S K K T A C V L P A P A G P S Q G K H L A V P>

1120

GAAAATCCAGCCTCCGTCCTAGCCAGCTGTGCGCCATCCAGTAAGGTCATTCCAGGGGTCCCAATCTGCT
E N P A S V R S Q L S P S S K V I P G V P I C>

1190

TTGAGGTGAAACCTGAAGAAAGCTCAGATGCTCATGAGATGAGAGTCAAGCGTTCATCACTAGAATAAA
F E V K P E E S S D A H E M R V K R S I T R I K>

1260

AAAGAGATCTCGAAGTGTTTTCTACAGACTGACCATACTGATACTCGTGTTCGCCGTTAGCTGGATGCCA
K R S R S V F Y R L T I L I L V F A V S W M P>

1330

CTCCACGTCTTCCACGTGGTGACTGACTTCAATGATAACTTGATTTCCTAATAGGCATTTCAGCTGGTAT
L H V F H V V T D F N D N L I S N R H F K L V>

1400

ACTGCATCTGTCACTTGTTAGGCATGATGTCCTGTTGTCTAAATCCGATCCTATATGGTTTCCTTAATAA
Y C I C H L L G M M S C C L N P I L Y G F L N N>

1470

TGGTATCAAAGCAGACTTGAGAGCCCTTATCCACTGCCTACACATGTCATGATTCTCTCTGTGCACCAAA
G I K A D L R A L I H C L H M S>

1540

GAGAGAAGAAACGTGGTAATTGACACATAATTTATACAGAAGTATTCTGGATCTGAATGCCAGTTCGTAA

1610

TCTACGTAAGATCATCTTCATGTTATAATATGGTTAATTCAATCAGTTGTGCAGAGTCAATGTCCATCTA

1680

ATACAATTTTCATGTGTTGAAGTAGTTTACATTATTTTCCATTTTATGTCATTGGTAATAAGTTGAGTGAT

1750

ACTCTGTGGTTTAGTGTAATAATGTATGAAGTGACAAGTTGTCCCAAAGAGCATTTAACCTACAGATTTAAG

FIGURE 3 Cont.

GAATTTCTATTATCTGGGTATCTTCATTTCTATTTTCACAGGCTTCTTAACATTTTTTTGTAAAAGTACAA
1890
* * * * *
AAATATTCAAAAGTCAGAACTCTATTACAGATGTATGCATAAAAGATGATTATAATTTTGTAGGAGAAAG
1960
* * * * *
ATCTGCTCCTATTAGTGAAGATTGGTAAAATTGTCAGTTTAACCCGTCTGTCCTACTACTAATATTTAAT
2030
* * * * *
TTTTCAAATATGAAAAGGTTTCAGATTTTGTTTAGATTTATATCACATTAAACACTGTCAAATAAAGGCT
2100
* * * * *
GTTTTTATATGCATCGTTGATGTTCCAAAATGTGAAGTCTAAATGGTGTCTGTATTTCCAATTATTAAAT
2170
* * * * *
AACTTCTAAGATCATTTTTTAAAAGTCTGTAGATGGTATGGATAGCTAGTTGTTTGTAAATATAAAGTAAA
2240
* * * * *
AGTAGATAGCTGATTTATGTTGTACCTATGTCGTATGTATATTAGGAGCAGTTTCAGCCCCACAGAACAC
* * * * *
TCTATCGTGTGTCTCACTAAAGTGAAAGCAAACGAAAAAAAAA

16/25

FIGURE 4

Sequence Range: 1 to 1585

```

* * * * *
CTTATTGTCATAGCGTGCTATTGTTCTTCAAGCTGCTAATGGTCACTGTCTTCTTCCAAGCAGGACTCTA
70
* * * * *
GTATGGAGGTTAAACTTGAAGAGCATTTTAACAAGACATTTGTACGGAGAACAATACTGCTGCCAGTCA
140
M E V K L E E H F N K T F V T E N N T A A S Q>
* * * * *
GAACACGGCCTCCCCTGCCTGGGAGGACTACAGAGGCACAGAGAACAATACTTCTGCTGCTCGGAACACT
210
N T A S P A W E D Y R G T E N N T S A A R N T>
* * * * *
CCGTTTCCAGTCTGGGAGGACTATAGAGGCAGCGTAGACGACTTACAATACTTCCTGATTGGGCTCTATA
280
P F P V W E D Y R G S V D D L Q Y F L I G L Y>
* * * * *
CATTGTGAAGTCTTCTTGGTTTTATGGGAAATCTACTTATCTTAATGGCTGTTATGAAAAGCGCAATCA
350
T F V S L L G F M G N L L I L M A V M K K R N Q>
* * * * *
GAAGACTACAGTGAACCTTCTCATAGGCAACCTGGCCTTCTCCGACATTTTGGTTGTCCTGTTTTGCTCC
420
K T T V N F L I G N L A F S D I L V V L F C S>
* * * * *
CCTTTCACCCTGACCTCTGTCTTGTGGATCAGTGGATGTTTCGGCAAAGCCATGTGCCATATCATGCCAT
490
P F T L T S V L L D Q W M F G K A M C H I M P>
* * * * *
TCCTTCAGTGTGTATCAGTTCTGGTTTCAACTCTGATTTTAATATCGATTGCCATTGTCAGGTATCATAT
560
F L Q C V S V L V S T L I L I S I A I V R Y H M>
* * * * *
GATAAAGCACCCCTATATCTAACAATTTAACAGCAAACCATGGCTACTTCCTGATAGCATCTGTCTGGACA
630
I K H P I S N N L T A N H G Y F L I A S V W T>
* * * * *
CTGGGCTTTGCCATCTGTTCTCCCCTCCCAGTGTTCACAGCCTTGTGGAACCTTAAGGAAACCTTTGGCT
700
L G F A I C S P L P V F H S L V E L K E T F G>
* * * * *
CAGCATTGCTAAGCAGCAAGTATTTGTGTGTTGAGTCATGGCCCTCTGATTACATACAGAATTGCTTTCAC
770
S A L L S S K Y L C V E S W P S D S Y R I A F T>
* * * * *
AATCTCTTTATTGTTAGTTTCAGTATATCCTGCCTCTAGTATGTTTAACAGTAAGTCATACTAGTGTCTGC
840
I S L L L V Q Y I L P L V C L T V S H T S V C>

```

17/25

FIGURE 4 Cont.

* * * * *
AGGAGTATAAGCTGTGGATTGTCCCACAAAGAAAACAGACTCGAAGAAATGAGATGATCAACTTAACTC
R S I S C G L S H K E N R L E E N E M I N L T>

980

* * * * *
TACATCCATCCAAAAAGAGTCGGGACCAGGCCAAAACCTCCCCAGCACTCAAAAGTGGAGCTACTCATTTCAT
L H P S K K S R D Q A K L P S T Q K W S Y S F I>

1050

* * * * *
CAGAAAGCACCGAAGAAGGTACAGCAAGAAGACGGCATGCGTGTACCCGCCCCAGCAGGACCTTCCCAG
R K H R R R Y S K K T A C V L P A P A G P S Q>

1120

* * * * *
GAGAAGCACCTAACCGTTCCAGAAAACCCAGGCTCGGTCCGTAGCCAGCTGTCACCATCCAGTAAGGTTA
E K H L T V P E N P G S V R S Q L S P S S K V>

1190

* * * * *
TTCCAGGGGTCCCGATCTGCTTTGAGGTGAAACCTGAAGAAAGCTCAGATGCTCAGGAGATGAGAGTCAA
I P G V P I C F E V K P E E S S D A Q E M R V K>

1260

* * * * *
GCGTTCCTCACCAGAGAATAAAGAAGAGATCTCGCAGTGTCTTCTACAGACTGACTATATTGATATTAGTG
R S L T R I K K R S R S V F Y R L T I L I L V>

1330

* * * * *
TTCGCTGTAGCTGGATGCCACTCCACGTCTTCCACGTGGTGACCGATTTCATGATAACCTGATTTC
F A V S W M P L H V F H V V T D F N D N L I S>

1400

* * * * *
ATAGGCATTTCAAGCTGGTGTACTGCATCTGTCACTTGTTAGGCATGATGTCCTGTTGTCTTAATCCGAT
N R H F K L V Y C I C H L L G M M S C C L N P I>

1470

* * * * *
CTTATATGGATTCCCTTAATAATGGTATCAAAGCAGACTTGAGAGCCCTTATCCACTGCCTACACATGTCA
L Y G F L N N G I K A D L R A L I H C L H M S>

1540

* * * * *
TGATTCTCTCTGTGCACCGAGGAGAGAAGAAATGTGGAGACTGCCCACAATACATCTGTGCTAATTGATG

* * * * *
CATAATTTACATAAACGTGTCTGGATCTGAATGCCAGTTTGTAAT

FIGURE 5

human Y5	1	MDLELD EY YNKT LA	14
rat Y5	1	MEFKLEE HFNKTFV	14
mouse Y5	1	MEV KLEE HFNKTFV TENNTAASONTASPAWEDYR	34
human Y5	15	-TENNTAATRN SDFP VWD D Y K S S V D D E Q Y F L L G L	47
rat Y5	15	-TENNTA A A R N A A E P I A W E D Y R G S V D D E Q Y F L L G L	47
mouse Y5	35	G T E N N T S A A R N T P E P V W E D Y R G S V D D E Q Y F L L G L	68
human Y5	48	Y T F V S L L G F M G N L L L M A L M K K R N Q K T A V N E L L G	81
rat Y5	48	Y T F V S L L G F M G N L L L M A L M K K R N Q K T A V N E L L G	81
mouse Y5	69	Y T F V S L L G F M G N L L L M A L M K K R N Q K T A V N E L L G	102
human Y5	82	N L A F S D L L V V L F C S P E L L T S V L E D O W M E G K V M G H	115
rat Y5	82	N L A F S D L L V V L F C S P E L L T S V L E D O W M E G K S M G H	115
mouse Y5	103	N L A F S D L L V V L F C S P E L L T S V L E D O W M E G K A M G H	136
human Y5	116	I M P E L Q C V S V L V S T L L L T S T A I V R Y H M I K E P I S N	149
rat Y5	116	I M P E L Q C V S V L V S T L L L T S T A I V R Y H M I K E P I S N	149
mouse Y5	137	I M P E L Q C V S V L V S T L L L T S T A I V R Y H M I K E P I S N	170
human Y5	150	N L T A N H G Y E L L A T A V W T L G F A I C S P I P V F H S L V E L	183
rat Y5	150	N L T A N H G Y E L L A T A V W T L G F A I C S P I P V F H S L V E L	183
mouse Y5	171	N L T A N H G Y E L L A S V W T L G F A I C S P I P V F H S L V E L	204
human Y5	184	Q E T E G S A L L S S R Y L C V E S W P S D S Y R I A F T I S L L L	217
rat Y5	184	K E T E G S A L L S S S K Y L C V E S W P S D S Y R I A F T I S L L L	217
mouse Y5	205	K E T E G S A L L S S S K Y L C V E S W P S D S Y R I A F T I S L L L	238
human Y5	218	V Q Y I L P L V C L T V S H T S V C R S I S C G L S H K E N R L E E	251
rat Y5	218	V Q Y I L P L V C L T V S H T S V C R S I S C G L S H K E N R L E E	251
mouse Y5	239	V Q Y I L P L V C L T V S H T S V C R S I S C G L S H K E N R L E E	272
human Y5	252	N E M I N L L L H P S K K S G P Q V K I S G S H K W S Y S F I K K H	285
rat Y5	252	N E M I N L L L Q R S K K S R N Q A K T P S T Q K W S Y S F I K K H	285
mouse Y5	273	N E M I N L L L H P S K K S R D Q A K I P S T Q K W S Y S F I K K H	306
human Y5	286	R R R Y S K K T A C V L P A P A G P S Q G K H L - A V P E N R A I S V	319
rat Y5	286	R R R Y S K K T A C V L P A P A G P S Q G K H L - A V P E N R A I S V	318
mouse Y5	307	R R R Y S K K T A C V L P A P A G P S Q G K H L - T V P E N R A I S V	339
human Y5	320	R S Q L S S S S K F T P G V P I C F E I K P E I N S D V H E L R V K	353
rat Y5	319	R S Q L S P S S K V I P G V P I C F E V K P E E S S D A H E M R V K	352
mouse Y5	340	R S Q L S P S S K V I P G V P I C F E V K P E E S S D A Q E M R V K	373
human Y5	354	R S I T R I K K R S R S V F Y R L T L L L V F A V S W M P L H V F	387
rat Y5	353	R S I T R I K K R S R S V F Y R L T L L L V F A V S W M P L H V F	386
mouse Y5	374	R S L T R I K K R S R S V F Y R L T L L L V F A V S W M P L H V F	407
human Y5	388	H V V T D F N D N L I S N R H F K L V Y C I C H L L G M M S C C L N	421
rat Y5	387	H V V T D F N D N L I S N R H F K L V Y C I C H L L G M M S C C L N	420
mouse Y5	408	H V V T D F N D N L I S N R H F K L V Y C I C H L L G M M S C C L N	441
human Y5	422	P I L Y G F L N N G I K A D L V S L I H C L H M	445
rat Y5	421	P I L Y G F L N N G I K A D L R A L I H C L H M S	445
mouse Y5	442	P I L Y G F L N N G I K A D L R A L I H C L H M S	466

FIGURE 6a

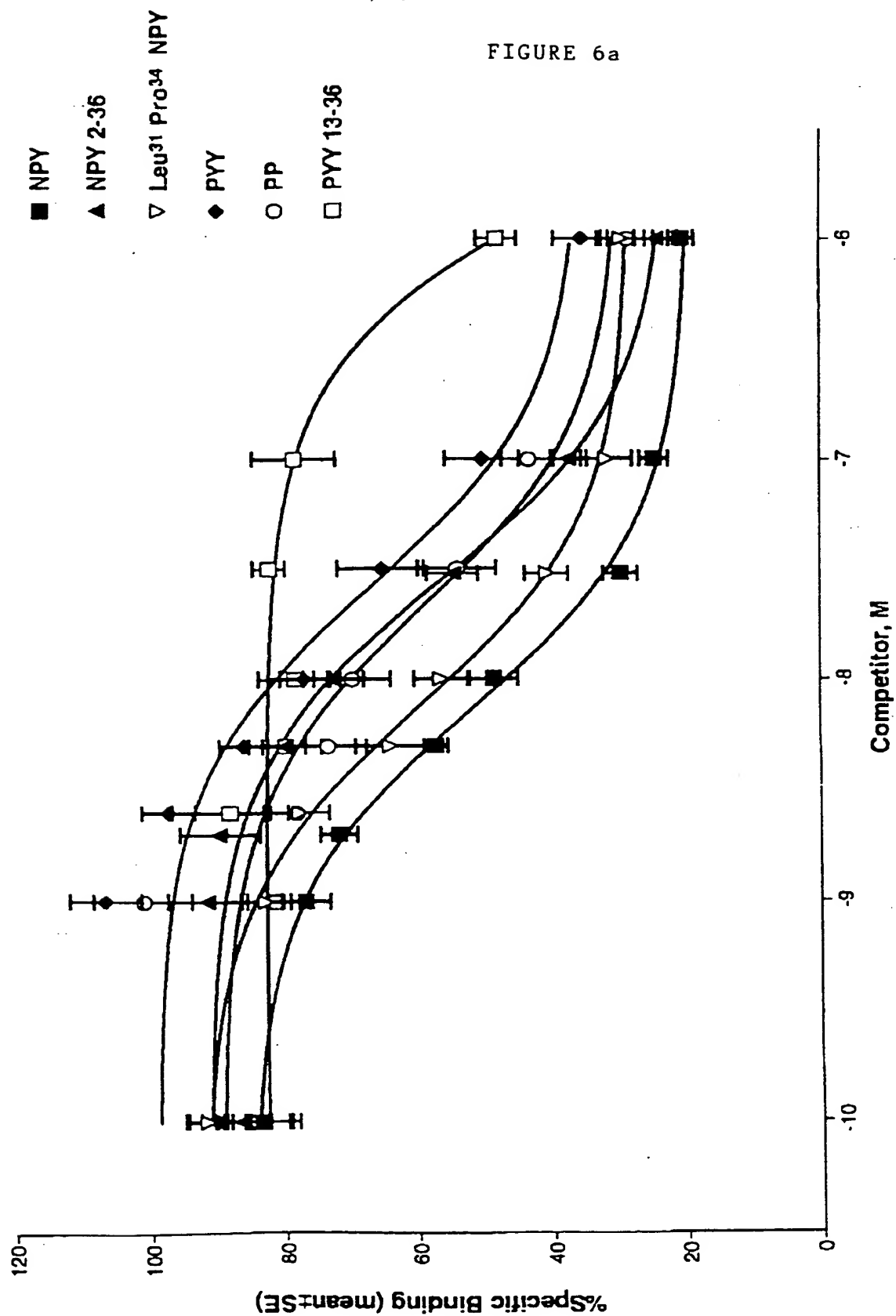


FIGURE 6b

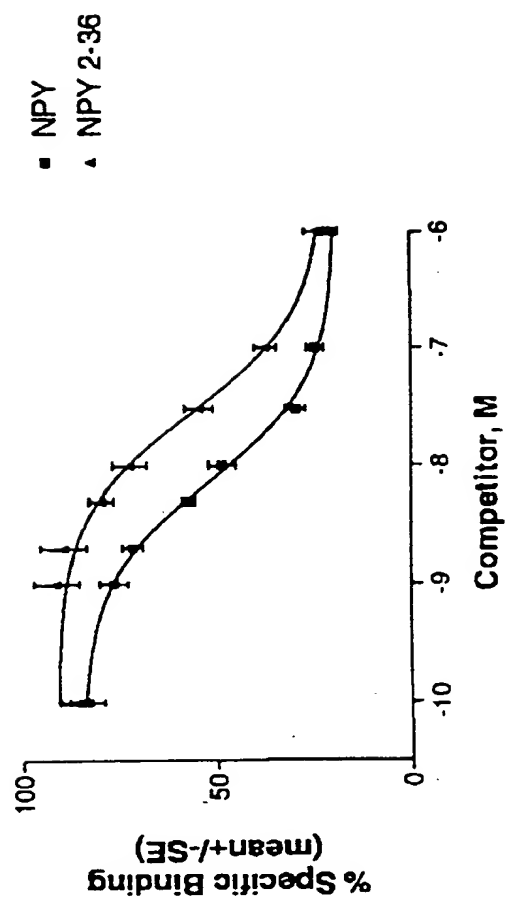
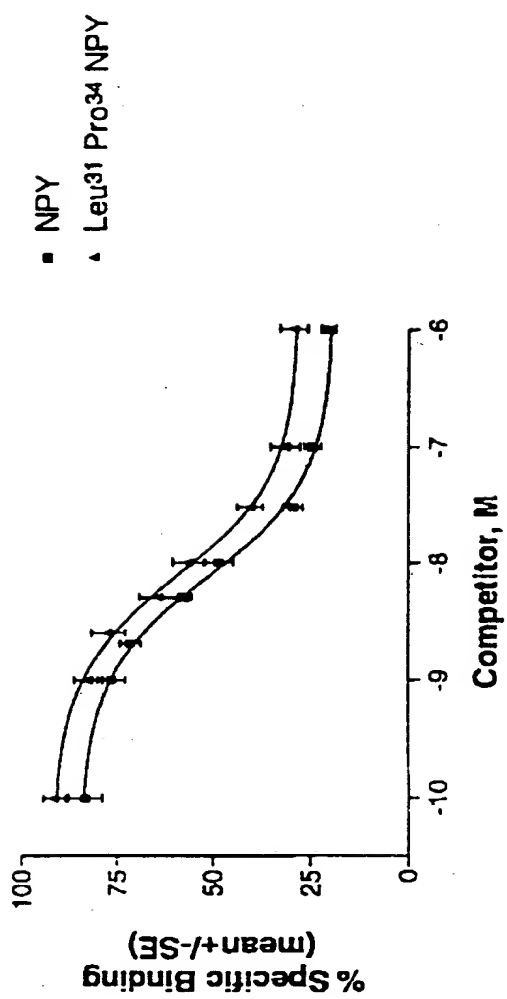
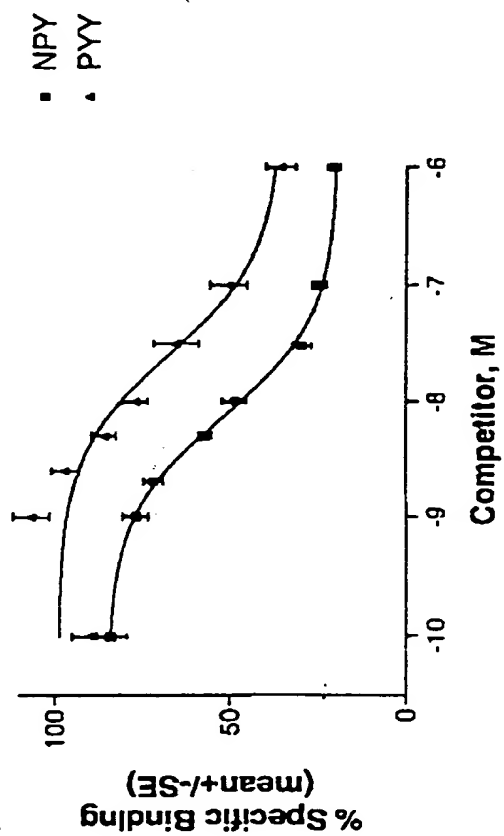


FIGURE 6c



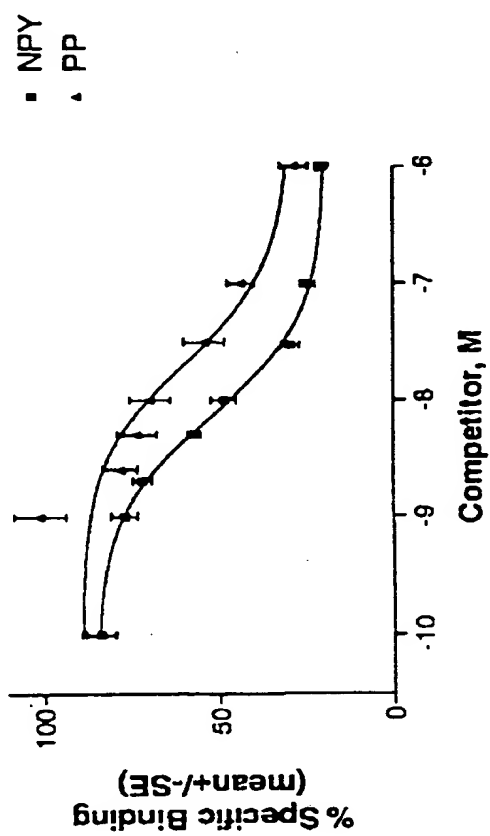
22/25

FIGURE 6d



23/25

FIGURE 6e



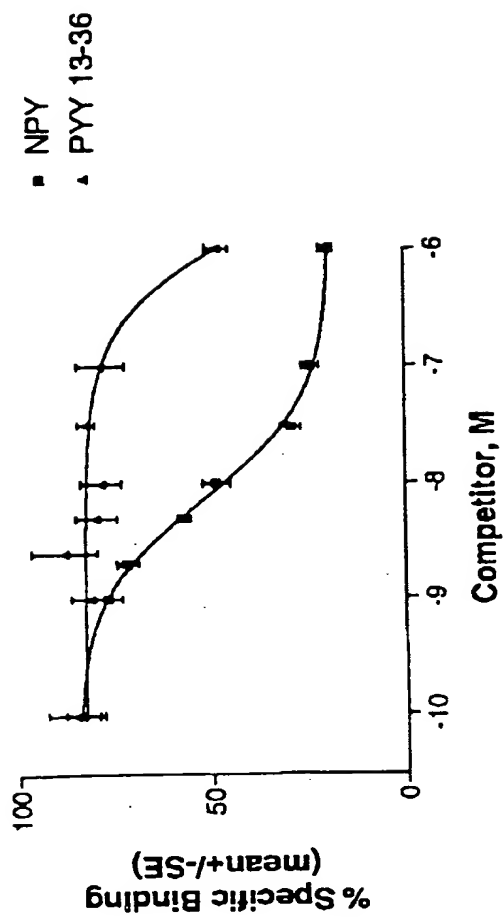


FIGURE 6f

25/25

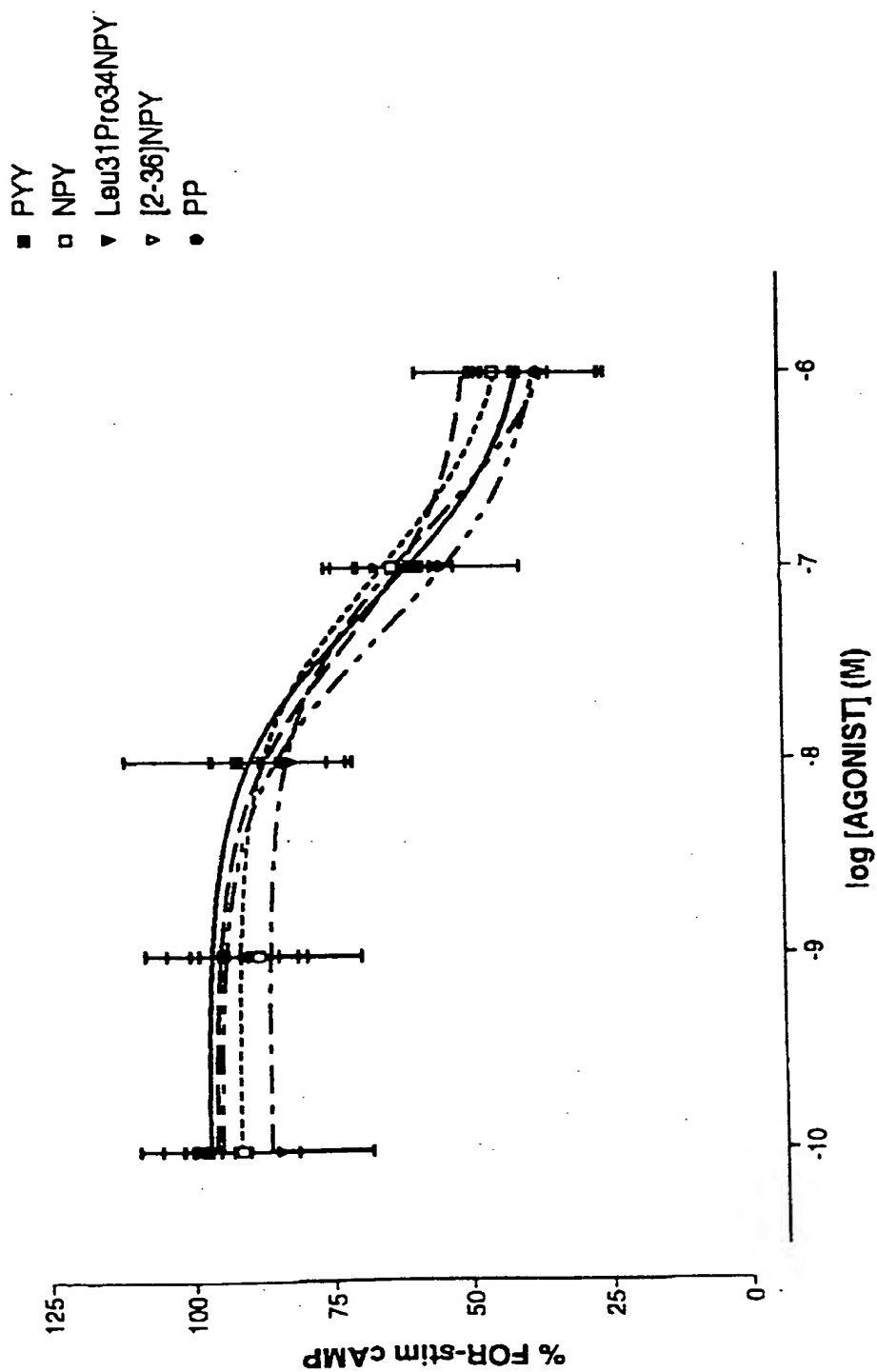


FIGURE 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/AU 96/00706

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER																						
Int Cl ⁹ : C12N 15/12, 5/10, 15/11; C07K 14/705, 16/28; G01N 33/68; C12Q 1/68																						
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC																						
B. FIELDS SEARCHED																						
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) WPAT, CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS (SEE KEYWORDS IN ELECTRONIC DATA BASE BOX BELOW)																						
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched USPM; JAPIO; MEDLINE; GENE BANK; SWISS PROTEIN																						
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) WPAT, JAPIO, and USPM:- KEYWORDS: NEUROPEPTIDE Y RECEPTOR; Y# RECEPTOR; CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS and MEDLINE:- KEYWORDS, NEUROPEPTIDE Y RECEPTOR, Y5 RECEPTOR; following subsequences were searched on STN (CAS ONLINE): LLDQWMFGK[SVA]MCH; ENEMINLT[QH]PSK, ATTGCTAGTTTCAGTATATTCTG; ATGAATTGAGAGTAAAACGTTTC; Sequences defined in claim 4 were searched on GENE BANK and SWISS PROTEIN databases.																						
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT																						
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.																				
PX	WO 9616542 (SYNAPTIC PHARM CORP) 16 June 1996. See whole document, especially examples.	1-22																				
PX	WO 9623809 (Merck & Co Inc) 8 August 1996. See whole document, especially examples and seq id 4.	1-22																				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex																						
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>"A"</td> <td>document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</td> <td>"T"</td> <td>later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"E"</td> <td>earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</td> <td>"X"</td> <td>document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"L"</td> <td>document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</td> <td>"Y"</td> <td>document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"O"</td> <td>document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</td> <td>"&"</td> <td>document member of the same patent family</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"P"</td> <td>document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention	"E"	earlier document but published on or after the international filing date	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone	"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art	"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&"	document member of the same patent family	"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention																			
"E"	earlier document but published on or after the international filing date	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone																			
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art																			
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&"	document member of the same patent family																			
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed																					
Date of the actual completion of the international search 17 February 1997		Date of mailing of the international search report 26 FEB 1997																				
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION PO BOX 200 WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA Facsimile No.: (06) 285 3929		Authorized officer JIM CHAN Telephone No.: (06) 283 2340																				

C (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
PX	HU Y. et al "Identification of a Novel hypothalamic neuropeptide Y receptor associated with feeding behaviour". Journal of Biological Chemistry volume 271 (18 October 1996) pp26315-26319; see especially figures 1 and 2.	1-17
PX	Weinberg D.H. et al "Cloning and expression of a novel neuropeptide Y receptor" Journal of Biological Chemistry volume 271 (12 July 1996) pp16435-16438; see especially figure 1.	1-17
PX	Matsumoto M. et al "Inactivation of a novel neuropeptide Y/peptide YY receptor gene in primate species" Journal of Biological Chemistry volume 271 (1 November 1996) pp27217-27220; see especially figure 1.	1-17
PX	GERALD C. et al "A receptor subtype involved in neuropeptide-Y-induced food intake" Nature volume 382 (11 July 1996) pp168-171; see especially figure 1.	1-19 21-22

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No.

PCT/AU 96/00706

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report				Patent Family Member			
WO	9616542	CA	2174529	AU	9645063	EP	732875

END OF ANNEX

